No. 13,752.

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TWO CENTS.

A Brisk Fight Takes Place in Macedonia.

DIFFICULT NOW TO AVERT WAR

Strength of the Opposing Forces on the Frontier.

PRESENT PLAN OF POWERS

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30,-If the report just received here from the Turkish headquarters at Elassona are correct fighting has already occurred on the Turkish side of the frontier of Macedonia. It is said that the Greek leader, Alexis Taki, name, crossed the frontier into Macedonia Sunday, accompanied by about twenty-five of his followers. Near Grevena the Greeks met and engaged an advance post of Turkish troops, commanded by a German officer. In the fighting which followed the Turks lost twelve men killed and had twenty wounded, including the German officer. The loss of the Greeks is not known. The latter subsequently returned across the border into Greek territory.

The situation is about as critical as can be, and it is difficult to see how war between Greece and Turkey can be avert-ed. Strong efforts in that direction are still being made, but it is rumored in diplomatic circles that King George has sent a message to the czar saying that it is impossible for Greece to yield to the powers regarding Crete, and that it is equally impossible to recall the Greek troops from Thessaly in view of the excited condition of the public mind. of the public mind.

It is believed that even the annexation of Crete would fail to satisfy the Greeks; they are so imbued with the war fever that nothing short of severe blood letting will

Turkish Forces on the Frontier.

The Greeks, it is further believed, greatly underestimate the strength of the Turkish forces in Macedonia and Epirus. Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, now has at his disposal about 150,000 fighting men and 500 Krupp guns. He also has an ample supply of ammunition, a fair commissariat, as Turkish commissariats go, and his medical staff and hospital corps are a satisfactory condition. All the strategic points on the frontier are occupied, defended by newly thrown-up earthworks and ether defenses and are supplied with powerful hatteries of artillers.

ether defenses and are supplied with powerful batteries of artillery.

To attack this line of defense, it is understood, the Greeks cannot muster more than 65,000 men, mostly irregulars, although same estimates here have it that the Greeks may be able to muster 80,000 men in all, counting the hastily armed peasantry and the raw recruits and rough reserves which they have been pushing toward the frontier for a month past. This force is known to be weak in cavalry and especially so in artillery, in which arms the Turks are overwhelmingly strong. It is true that the triangle of the unit of the content of the unit of and a degree of enthusiasm rarely before witnessed; but warlike enthusiasm cannot witnessed; but warlike enthusiasm cannot prevail against big battalions and heavy

Thus it is that the Turkish authorities arcalmiy awaiting the outbreak of war, if war is to come, confident that every slep possible has been taken to meet the em

As to the Cretan situation, it is under steed that the admirals in command of the foreign fleet in Cretan waters are of the opinion that now that Greece has vir-tually completed her war preparations on the frontier of Thessaly a blockade of principal Greek ports would be useless thus bearing out the forecasts previously made in these dispatches that the refusal made in these dispatches that the refusal of Great Britain to take active part in the blickade of Greece might lead to the col-larse of that scheme to prevent an out-break of hostilities.

Withdrawal of Turks From Crete.

Under these circumstances all the efforts of the ambassadors of the powers here are now being directed toward prevailing upon the Turkish government to advise the sultan to withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete as another sop to Greece and as another attempt to prewar. · And, in addition, the sadors are endeavoring to prevail upor Greece and Turkey to agree to the estab of a neutral zone between the op posing Turks and Greeks on the two from

The ambassadors have made strong rep resentations to the porte in favor of mitting the immediate departure of those of the Mussulmans in Crete who have expressed the desire to emigrate.

This will probably be agreed to, but as to the withdrawal of the Turkish troops, the sultan has not yet shown any disposi tion to submit to that demand.

Austria's Arbitrary Prohibition. The Austrian government, upon the rep-

resentations of the porte, has prohibited the exportation from Trieste of 7,000,000 cartridges which were in course of shipment to Greece. The representatives of Greece have pro tested against this action upon the part of

the Austrian government, claiming it is illegal and arbitrary, as no state of war exists. It is not likely that the protest will have any effect.

The work of preparing for the defense of Salonica is now said to have been conpieted, and all danger of an attack upon this Turkish base of supplies is believed to

have passed. ATTEMPTS TO BURN ALTOONA.

Four Fires Kindled Last Night in Dif-

ferent Parts of the City. ALTOONA, Pa., March 30.-An attempt was made late last night and early this morning to destroy Altoona, four incendiary fires being kindled in different parts of the city between the hours of 11 and 1:30 o'clock. Prompt work by the fire department alone saved the town from possible destruction. The entire loss, however, will aggregate between \$50,000 and

There is scarcely a doubt that the fires were of incendiary origin, as they origi-nated in places where the matter was of the most inflammable character and in widely different sections of the city. The first fire was discovered in a stable in the third ward at 11:20 o'clock last night, and was quickly extinguished, with but slight damage.

At 12:15 a.m. another alarm was turned At 12:15 a.m. another alarm in from the first ward. This time it was the workshop in the rear of the residence of W. F. Yeutts. The blaze was extinruished, with but a slight loss.

While the firemen were returning to their ptations they were called to the fifth ward.

ptations they were called to the fifth ward. There the large lumber storage sheds of M. Poets were ablaze, and after a fierce fight the flames were subdued. The storage warehouse of Armour & Co. was damaged to the extent of \$1,000, while Mr. Poets' loss was about \$1,500.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning the fourth alarm was turned in. This time it was the large planing mill of William Stokes that was on fire. Before the firemen arrived the mill was doomed, and all efforts were directed to saving adjoining sheds, lumber plies and nearby residences. The mill was totally destroyed. Loss, \$50,000; insurance,

piles and nearby residences. The mill was totally destroyed. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, not known how any of the fires

All Go in Together-Conference

With the Attorney General.

The meeting of the cabinet today was short, and, so far as can be learned, was devoted mainly to the consideration of anpointments in the various departmentsassistant secretaries and important bureau officials. Some surprise is expressed by the politicians at the apparent delay in making these changes, and there was an expression of disappointment in the Treas ury Department in particular at the absence of assistant secretaries in today's list of nominations. It is said that the President is arranging these appointments with a view to geographical considerations, a brother of the famous chieftain of that and that when this matter is arranged the nominations will be sent to the Senate in a bunch. It is confidently expected that the chief assistants in the Treasury, War and Justice departments will be announced in a few days, possibly tomorrow.

Secretary Sherman was the only absentee from today's meeting. He is still confined to his house with a troublesome attack of neuralgic rheumatism, which impedes his powers of lecomotion. He is able to work at his desk, however, and signed all the departmental mail as usual today, besides attending to all business sent him from the department. He will probably be able to resume his duties at the department to-

morrow or next day.

The conference of the President and Attorney General McKenna today was an unusually long one. It continued for more than an hour after the regular meeting was over. It is probable that the case of the New Mexico murderers was carefully many that the transfer of the New Mexico murderers was carefully many that the transfer of the New Mexico murderers was carefully many that the transfer of the New Mexico murderers was carefully many that the transfer of the New Mexico murderers was carefully many that the transfer of the New Mexico murderers was carefully many that the new Mexico murderers was carefully many than the new Mexico murderers was careful than the new Mexico murderers was careful to th fully gone over by the two men. The re spite granted the murd rers is nearly end-ed, and it is not thought that another re-spite will be granted. The case will be settled one way or another within a few

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE. Some Features in the Book Just Pub-

lished. The Department of State has just pub lished so much of the diplomatic correspondence of the last year as was sent to longress as an appendix to the President's message in December. All of this has been included in one volume of about 1,000 pages, which is much smaller than the preceding publication of foreign relations. The matter is generally less interesting, too, for the reason that many chapters treating of im-

whelmingly strong. It is true that the tria-Hungary are now infrequent. The lo-Greeks are animated by a warlike spirit cal military authorities now under instructions from the foreign office give American passports full credit, and unless there are some peculiar features in the case the citien, if arrested, is immediately released

upon presentation of his papers without re-course to consul or minister. One interesting and important construction of law secured through Mr. Tripp's representations was given in the case of one Sedivy, which involved the delicate question of how far the Austrian govern-ment had the right to punish as a deserter a returning American citizen of Austrian birth who had performed his active min-tary service in Austria before emigration, but was at that time on the reserve lists and liable to a call into active service again. Mr. Tripp succeeded in securing the birth who had performed his active mili ontention that in such cases the American citizen cannot be punished for a crime committed by act of emigration, but only or an offense committed before emigra tion, that therefore he committed no crime in emigrating before he was called again into active service, and was subject to no

punishment as a deserter.

Another point of citizenship of some interest was settled by United States Minister Strobel at Santiago, Chile. This was his decision that he had no power to exfrom military service in Chile children born in that country of American parents. He held that they owed alleclance to Chile as long as they remained in her territory, as her laws declared tha of course, upon leaving the country they might assert their American citiz under the general statute. Secretary Ol-ney approved this finding briefly.

GEN. MERRITT'S TRANSFER.

Promotions to Follow Gen. Ruger's

Retirement. In anticipation of the retirement of Mai. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the department of the east, at New York, Friday next, Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the department of the Missouri at Chicago, has been notified by the Secretary of War to make arrangements for his early transfer to that command. It is expected that the regular orders will be issued in a day or two. Although not entirely settled, is more than probable that Brig. Gen J. R. Brooke, commanding the department of Dakota at St. Paul, will succeed Gen. Merritt in command of the department of

the Missouri. The retirement of Gen. Ruger will result in promotions in every grade of the line, from major general down to second licutenant. Unless present signs fail, Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, commanding the department of Colorado at Denver, will get the major generalship, and Col. W. R. Shafter, commanding the 1st Regiment of Shafter, commanding the 15th Application, will Infantry, stationed at San Francisco, will Infantry, stationed at San Francisco, will Infantry, stationed at San Francisco, will state the state of the s get the brigadier generalship. Gen. Whea-ton's selection is said to be due to the fact that it is his last last chance of promotion inasmuch as he will retire for age in May next, thereby deferring only for a few weeks the appointment of another major general. The vacancy thus created, ac-cording to popular belief, will be filled by the advancement of Gen. Brooke, the senio officer of his grade. Col. Shafter is senior officer in his grade, and has been imped several times of late years. There is no assurance of his promotion on the re tirement of Gen. Ruger, but his chances are said to be of the best.

Personal Mention.

Lieut. Col. C. McKibben of the 21st Infantry is at the Congressional Hotel. Capt. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cavalry, is at

the Cairo, on leave of absence. Rev. I. L. Hauser, for thirty-five years a missionary to India, is spending a few weeks in the city visiting his friends, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Croissant, and rumor has it that he will soon receive an important

Representative Apsicy of Massachusetts, who has been ill for some-time at his reawho has been ill for some time at his residence in this city, is improving.

To Aid in Recovering Crosby's Body. Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister here, has cabled to Acting Captain General Ahumada at Havana a request that he do all in his power to ald in the re-covery of the body of the unfortunate newspaper correspondent, Crosby, who was killed at Arroyo Blanco, and have the re-mains shipped to the United States.

GREEK MEETS TURK THE CABINET MEETING CASE DISMISSED

FINDS THE INDICTMENT DEFECTIVE

Argument by Mr. Davis on the Legal Points.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY

When the trial of Mr. Charles G. Conn. formerly proprietor of the Washington Times, charged with having criminally libeled District Commissioner George Truesdell in an issue of the Evening Times of the 2d of last December, was adjourned yesterday afternoon by Judge Bradley in Criminal Court No. 2 District Attorney Davis had announced to the court that with the possible exception of a single witness he had no further testimony to submit on behalf of the government. At the hour of adjournment the question of the right of the prosecution to introduce in evidence and read to the jury the alleged libelous matter was still pending, the matter having been, at the suggestion of the court, deferred until after the close of the govern-

ment's case.

Upon the resumption of the trial this morning, the court room being crowded, Mr. Davis stated that he would call but one other witness, Mr. Bernard M. Bridget of the firm of Parker, Bridget & Co. He also stated that last night he had examined a stated that last night he had examined a number of authorities, which, he believed, sustained the right of the government to submit in evidence the article in question.

Counsel for the defense objected to further arguments on the point, but Judge Bradley remarked that he desired as much light on the matter as he could obtain, and decided to hear Mr. Davis, and, if they wished, counsel for Mr. Conn.

Mr. Davis then called Mr. Bridget to the witness stand, handing him an advertise-

Mr. Davis then called Mr. Bridget to the witness stand, handing him an advertisement agreement entered into between his firm and Mr. Conn. as president of the Times Company. Mr. Ralston objected to the introduction of the agreement because the witness could not swear to Mr. Conn's signature signature. signature.
"Then, Mr. Ralston," remarked Mr. Davis, "I will call you as a witness to prove his signature."
"Well, then," said Mr. Ralston, "we will admit that the signature is that of Mr.

The agreement offering Mr. Bridget's firm stock in the Times Company doilar for dollar of the amount of advertisement placed in the Times by the firm was then read to the jury by Mr. Davis, his purpose being to show that Mr. Conn was the responsible head and manager of the Times.

Mr. Davis Argues.

Mr. Davis then announced that with the exception of the alleged libeious matter he had no further testimony to offer, and he proceeded to address the court in opposition to the objection made by Mr. Conn's counsel to the introduction in evidence of

the complained-of words.

The defense, said Mr. Davis, based their objection on the ground that as they asserted, the indictment charges Mr. Conn with having composed and published the fense further asserted, the words were the quoted ones of another, a so-called western senator. In other words, explained Mr. Davis, the defense claimed that the indictment is fatally defective because the alleged variance between the proof and the allegations of the indictment. But, argued Mr. Davis, there is no variance be-cause the defendant qualified the libelous words, or attributed them to another, or used them with other words. The indict ment charged him with having published the alleged false and libelous words, ad mitting. in fact, that he published them together with others. Therefore, the in-dictment does not charge the defendant with having published the whole article said Mr. Davis, but does charge him with having published the particular words complained of. In that way he was fully ac quainted with what he was charged, and the proof submitted by the governmen does not require him to make, after hear ing it, a different defense. Hence, sub-mitted Mr. Davis, there is no variance be-tween the allegations of the indictment and the proof, and the objection should be

Replying to Mr. Davis, Mr. Ralston stated that the defense had not and would no that the defense had not and would not claim that the indictment should set forth the article in full. But, he said, the defense insisted that that part of the article which attributed the alleged offensive to a western senator should have been included in the indictment

Mr. Conn's Connection.

Before deciding the point, Judge Bradley notified counsel on both sides that he desired to hear them on the question as to whether there had been sufficient evidence ir troduced in the case tending to hold Mr. Conn responsible. He intimated that it had not been shown that Mr. Conn pub-

lished the paper.

Mr. Siddons, replying to the court's suggestion, submitted that Mr. Conn had not been shown to have been responsible for the publication. He had simply been shown to have been the president of the Times Company, and while he might have been the business manager of the paper or company, he was not thereby made responsible argued Mr. Siddons, for what appeared i

he newspaper.
Mr. Davis, calling attention to the testimony in the case, said that it clearly show-ed that Mr. Conn owed a majority of the stock in the company; that he was the manager of 4ts business affairs, and that he was the conductor of the paper. Being such, said Mr. Davis, he became responsiole for the publication of the alleged li-

belous matter.

Concluding the arguments on the point,
Mr. Siddons, said the author, the printer, the proprietor, the publisher and whoever engages in the publication and distribu tion of libelous matter with knowledge of its character, are responsible. But, he in-sisted, Mr. Conn had not been shown to have occupied any of those positions.

Judge Bradley's Ruling.

In rendering his decision Judge Bradley remarked that the case had been fruitful of nteresting questions. The scheme of the indictment seemed to have charged the defendant with every step and every ingredient of libel, but it did not pretend to allege his connection or association with the Evening Times, although accusing him with having been actuated by malice and with having written and published and with having caused to be written and pub-lished the alleged libelous matter. If the purpose of the pleader had been to hold the defendant responsible for the publica-tion it was enough to allege that he pub-lished it. When he went further it be-came necessary for him to prove all he

The mere writing without publication is not an offense, but, having charged that the defendant both wrote and published the alleged libel, the government was forced to prove both.

forced to prove both.

The Times Company, said Judge Bradley, was shown to be a body corporate, the defendant being at the time of the complained-of publication its president and general manager. The company had various other officers, but what their respective duties were the government failed to show, all being left to inference. But it was apparent that each had some particular duty to perform, and was thereby

THE CABINET MEETING CASE DISMISSED

and had or what his supervision or control was could only be inferred. Because he was president, general manager or editorial writer, the court could assume that he had such knowledge of the publication as would make him criminally responsible. An agent is not liable for the torts of his subagent, and if the case on trial was a civil proceeding, and it was proved that the alleged libel was prepared by an inferior and published, the company might be held responsible, but not the general manager.

The Case Dismissed.

The Case Dismissed.

Judge Bradley referred to the presumption of innocence surrounding a defendant in a criminal case, a presumption which makes it incumbent on the government to prove every essential ingredient of the offense charged. For that reason the court could not allow the jury to infer that be-cause of the positions held by the defend-ant he was responsible for the complained of publication. It had not been shown that he was the proprietor of the paper. He was a stockholder in the company publishing it, and that body corporate is responsible, criminally and civilly, if anybody be. Responsible civilly to the party said to be wronged, and criminally to the party said to be wronged, and criminally to the government. Hence there was no occasion to hunt about among the employes to find seme one to punish for the offense, if it be an offense, and that the court would not, of course, determine.

Referring to the variance between the articles and the proof, Judge Bradley said the alleged offensive words are not in the the alleged offensive words are not in the first, but in the third person, being not those of the defendant, but those of some one else, some western senator, the judge holding that it was a fatal variance, and that it should have been alleged that the words complained of were used by a certain western senator. That is, not only the tenor of the words should have been shown, but also the entirety in which they were used, that the jury might determine were used, that the jury might determine whether their publication was or was not malicious and defamatory. In conclusion, Judge Bradley remarked

that if he should allow the particular words to go to the jury, he would even then have to direct them to acquit Mr. Ccnn, because it had not been shown that he was criminally responsible for their publication. "I cannot," he said, "allow the jury to infer guilt when the defendant's conduct is consistent with innocence. The jury will return a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant will be discharged."

The jury returned the verdict directed by the court, and after Mr. Conn was formally

discharged he was surrounded by numer-ous friends, and he and his counsel. Messrs. J. H. Ralston, F. L. Siddens and Andrew Y. Bradley, were warmly congratulated. SENATE REORGANIZATION

The Matter Seriously Discussed in the Republican Caucus.

It was plainly shown in the republican senatorial caucus this morning that the conservative element, which is usually the minority, but generally controls, do not intend to seriously attempt a reorganization of the Senate. The younger senators who are anxious for the committee promotions which would come to them through the retirement on the 4th of March of senators who were their seniors are pressing vigorously for reorganization, and some of them expressed the opinion in caucus that the reorganization could be accomplished if the offices, as well as the committees,

The caucus was in session for nearly two hours, the time being devoted to arguments on both sides. Considerable talk tion, and a committee was appointed to make the committee assignments for the republicans and to consult with the oppo-sition. This will give the younger senators the satisfaction of having their places de tion may ceeur, but it will probably not hasten reorganization. There appears to be no prospect that an attempt at reorgani-zation will be made before the passage of the tariff bill.

The conservative senators took the posi-tion in caucus that a fight over the committees at this time would simply delay action on the tariff bill, and place the responsibility for the delay upon the repub-

After the tariff bill has been disposed of it is probable that the committee question will be taken up seriously, and it is probable that the silver elements will then combine and be able to take control.

GREATER THAN EVER.

The Competition for Positions Fourth-Class Postmasters.

The week ended March 27 brought to the Post Office Department an unprecedented quantity of letters relating to appointnents. During the week 45,628 letters were received, being double the quantity received during each of the two previous weeks and more than during any of the first weeks of previous administrations. Ninety-five per cent of the letters related to the applications for appointments to fourth-class post offices. At the depart-ment it is said that never before has the competition for appointment as class postmasters been so great. This is regarded at the department as a result of the business depression prevailing through-

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

Orders for Her Refitting to Be Made at Once.

Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts has been in consultation with Secretary Long and Chief Constructor Hichborn respecting the execution of the provision of the naval appropriation bill, which he succeeded in having included, appropriating \$8,000 for refitting the famous old frigate Constitution. Mr. Fitzgerald pointed out to the department officials that the money was immediately available and he suggested the propriety of going on at once with the work of refitting, leaving it to the future to decide whether or not the ves-sel shall be taken to Washington, to Boston or elsewhere. The officials agreed with him as to this and orders will go forward at once to the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard, where the Constitution now lies, to lace her in readiness to make a voyage

Without undertaking to affect the judgement of Secretary Long as to the final resting place of the old ship, Mr. Fitzgerald put in an application to have the Con-stitution at Boston October 19 next. This day will mark the hundredth anniversary of the launch of the ship, and not only the people of Boston, but all the citizens of Massachusetts, intend to make a great demonstration on that occasion, hoping to secure the attendance of the President and his cabinet officers among other features.

H. CLAY EVANS HERE.

Has Formed No Plans in Connection With His New Office.

H. Clay Evans, nominated to be commissioner of pensions, held quite a reception at the Ebbitt House this morning This reception was altogether impromptu, and was held in the lobby of the hotel. and was need in the loopy of the house.

To a Star reporter Me. Evans said that he had formed no plans in connection with the administration of his new office. He said he regarded the business administration of ne regarded the business administration of the office as the most important duty that would devolve upon him. His chief duty would be to carry out the law regulating apparent that each had some parduty to perform, and was thereby with certain control and super-Yet what knowledge the defend-

CHARGE DISMISSED

Conflicting Evidence Today in the Madge Fisher Case.

POLICEMAN MELLEN NOT GUILTY

Doctors Testify as to the Condition of the Girl.

THE DISORDERLY CONDUCT

Judge Miller, in the Police Court this afternoon, dismissed the charge of assault against Policeman Archibald Mellen of the first precinct, who, it was claimed, brutally assaulted Madge Fisher while arresting her in a house in the Division February 4 last. The case has excited much interest, and because of the absence of a district attorney for several weeks, and for other reasons, has been postponed from time to time. The stated action of the court was taken because of great conflict of testimony. The occurrence the court characterized as a "low-down, contemptible, miserable bawdy house brawl.". He would not convict an inmate of one of these houses on complaint of the proprietress, the woman who is creating and maintaining crime. Nevertheless, he was satisfied that there was some disorder at that house on the night in question, and the policemen had a right to suppress the disorder. The ques-tion then resolved itself into the extent of the violence used. From the testimony, the court said he could not satisfy himself on that point, and therefore the only course left open for him was to dismiss the

Madge Fisher is now held in jail under a charge of incorrigibility, awaiting a va-cancy in the girls' reform school. At the conclusion of the trial today it was de-cided to take her into court Friday, and if a vacancy does not then exist, to discharge

a vacancy does not then exist, to discharge her from custody.

In anticipation of the trial the court room was crowded today, and scores of persons were unable to gain admittance. Many women from the Division and a large number of policemen and officials were in the throng. The hearing began shortly after 11 o'clock, and was not concluded until a few minutes before 3 o'clock. During the proceedings not a few rether During the proceedings not a few rather spicy utterances were made. At one point, when Attorney Nauck remarked that there seemed to be an assault case in progress in his rear, Attorney Sillers, who has been representing the girl, replied that were it not for the presence of the court a case of assault between himself and Policeman Carlsson would ensue then and there.

. Madge Fisher Testifies. Madge Fisher, wearing a new spring hat, trimmed with red flowers, a plush cape and a silk dress, with her left arm bandaged, first took the stand. In reply to a question from Mr. Mullowney, she said she first came to Washington about three months ago, and had been living in a house of ill fame. She had been living with a woman named Lucy Stewart, whose place was at 305 13th street. She left there, she said, Tuesday, February 2, because the Stewart woman accused her of walking the streets, went back after her clothes between 7 and went back after her clothes between 7 and 8 o'clock Thursday, February 4. Lillie Chandler was with her. They rang the bell, and the Stewart woman opened the door. She asked if the girls had come to stay. They replied in the negative, and were then invited to step into the parlor. They found Policemen Mallen and Carleson. They found Policemen Mellen and Carlsson scated in the rear room. A conversation er sued, and the girls said they intended to leave the house. Policeman Mellen spoke up and stated if they entered any other house in the Division he would "vag"

"I replied that I didn't know about that," continued Madge, "and then Carlsson grab-bed me, raised me from the sofa and handed me over to Mellen. my arm above my head, dragged me out of the house and did not let go of me until we reached the station. Carlsson walked

"What did you do?" asked Mr. Mullow

ney.
"No more than cry." On cross-examination the girl stated that her correct name was Maggie McGinn. She admitted very frankly that sne had lived in a house in Baltimore that fived in a nouse in pattimore that was raided, and she was sent to a reformatory. She came to Washington and had lived it several houses of ill fame here. "And I suppose you drink whenever you

please and as much as you please?" Attorney Nauck.

"Exactly," was the reply. "Whisky or beer?"

"Ever take wine?"

"Oh, yes."
Attorney Nauck then wanted to know it the girl, after being taken to the station, complained of her arm being broken, and complained of her arm being broken, and she replied that she cried until some one came to her in the room where she was and wrapped a wet towel about her arm. Later, after friends had been to see her, Policeman Kilmartin took her to the Emergency Hospital. At the hospital "two little young men" looked at her same "two little looked at her arm and ped around it a piece of cloth with some-thing on it that smelled like vinegar. "Did you ever see Policeman Melien and Carlsson in that house prior to the 4th of February?" questioned Mr. Mullowney.

'Oh, yes; often." 'What would they do?"

"Drink and watch the girls dance." "Was it true that one of the policem grew incensed because Lillie Chand would not submit to a proposition he made

'Yes, sir."

"Which one was it?" In reply to a query, Madge stated that she was nineteen years of age and could prove it, and she denied that she alleged ier arm was broken merely for defense and

sympathy. Other Testimony.

The next witness was Lillie Chandler Her testimony in general was in substan tiation of the story told by Madge Fisher She added, however, that Lucy Stewart said in the presence of the policemen that the chambermaid in the house had told her that Madge Fisher had said she in tended to have the buttons of the police men taken off because they visited the house. The witness was comewhat mixed house. The witness was comewhat mixed in her testimony, saying among other thirgs, that Carlsson swung Madge around by her arm. Both policemen had been in the house before, according to the Chandier girl, watching the inmates dance.
Themas Van Zandt, the driver of the first precinct parol wagon, testified that he saw the girl at the first precinct station after she had been locked up. She cried and complained of pain in her arm, but would not let him examine it. but would not let him examine it.

Charles Anderson, colored, who helps the janitor at the first precinct station, explained to the court that in company with another colored man, named Edward Brummell, he carried a trunk belonging to the girl to the house of Lucy Stewart shortly after 7 o'clock in the evening, February 4. They put the trunk in the hallway, and the Stewart woman directed them to step outside. They looked through a window and saw Policemen Mellen and Carlsson and two girls in the back parlor. A few minutes later the party on erged from the house, Madge Fisher being under arrest.

mg under arrest.

Dr. Sohon said he was called to examine the arm of the girl February 5. He put her under an anaesthetic and found a dis-(Continued on Second Page.)

Local Politicians Puzzled by the Delay in Making Appointments.

Some Republicans Think the President May Wait a Month or More-Colored Men and Recordership.

Local politicians are much puzzled by President McKinley's attitude in the matter of filling the local offices. Within the past week the President called for a brief of all applications for the commissionerships, with their indorsements, but after having this information placed before him he showed no haste in arriving at a conclusion. He has gone on the supposition that delay and the consequent discussion of the availability of the various applicants and men who have been suggested to him for the commissionerships would result in crystallizing their merits in such a way as

to help him in making his selections. Gen. Boynton, who was suggested to the President as a most desirable man to appoint as the republican Commissioner, as stated in The Star yesterday, has declared that under no circumstances could his name be used in connection with this place. It is understood that President McKinley regarded the selection of Gen. Boynton for the republican commissionership with great favor, but it is also understood that he is a favor of making Gen. Boynton, hairman in favor of making Gen. Boynton chairman of the Chickamauga and Chaitanooga Na-tional Military Park commission in place of Gen. Fullerton. Gen. Boynton is now a member of that commission and has had charge of the historical work connected with it. He is regarded as one of the greatest authorities on the history of the civil war, and is looked upon as invaluable

in the work of perpetuating the memory of the great battles that were fought. Local politicians are much at sea re-garding the time when the commissioner-ships will be disposed of. While Mr. Mc-Kinley may take them up and name the successors of Commissioners Ross and Truesdell any day, many prominent repub-licans here think that it is quite as likely he may not act for a month. There is no special reason for hasty action, as the present Commissioners are fully competent urder the law to discharge all the duties of their office until their successors are appointed.

The Recordership.

The colored people of the District are centering their interest on the appointment of recorder of deeds. The chief local applicants for this place are M. M. Holland and Leonard C. Bailey. Mr. Holland's friends think that he is most likely to get the place because he was distinctly a McKinley man, but Mr. Bailey's friends are working actively for the appointment. A new appli-cant for the place may loom up within a week or two in the person of Perry Carson. Mr. Carson's friends claim that their choice for the recordership would get more local ir dorsements than any other colored man living in the District of Columbia, and they say that fully one-half of the minis-ters of the colored churches here have declined to indorse any one for the recorder-ship pending Mr. Carson's decision whether he will become a candidate for that place It will be a surprise to the colored citi-zens of the District of Columbia if a colcred man is not chosen, and the greatest fear they have in this connection is that an active politician in one of the states will be brought here in payment for his politconvention was a McKinley man, Mr. Gie son having remained a Reed man and Mr. Carson an Allison man to the end of the fight. A number of colored men through out the country have made application for appointment as recorder of deeds, and their success will probably depend upon the adoption by the President of a policy in favor of home rule or otherwise for the District of Columbia.

A NEW PUBLIC PRINTER.

Frank W. Palmer Nominated to The

The President today sent the following ominations to the Senate: State-Frank W. Palmer of Illinois to

public printer. Alexander M. Thackara of Pennsylvania to be consul of the United States at Havre

France. Treasury-Assistant Surgeon James H Dakley of Illinois to be passed assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service. Mr. Palmer, who was today nominate for public printer, served in that office dur ing Mr. Harrison's administration. He i horoughly familiar with the duties of office and during his former term was re garded as one of the most efficient me been a newspaper editor and interested in newspaper and printing enterprises, and recently has edited the Industrial World in

Chicago. About the Thirty-ninth Congress

he was a member of the House of Repre

entatives from Iowa.

After that he removed to Chicago and is one of the prominent substantial citizens of that city. Before his appointment as public printer by Mr. Harrison he had been postmaster of Chicago. He is about sixty years old, but active and a good business man. There has been a very ho contest over this appointment, several of the candidates, among them one or two from Illinois, bringing hard pressure to bear. Mr. Palmer comes from the seventh Illinois district in Chicago, which was the first to instruct for McKinley. He was lom and a good many of the Illinois dele ment from various parts of the country

outside of Illinois,

After Mr. Palmer left the printing office at the close of Mr. Harrison's administra-tion he went from Washington to Syracuse, N. Y., and established the Syracuse Post,

owned by Representative Belden. PEOPLE, NOT MEN.

The Hands Controlling the Cuban Re volution, According to Senor Albertini At the Cuban legation today there was

no feeling of depression over the capture of Gen. Rius Rivera, the commander-inchief of the Cuban forces.

Mr. Albertini, second secretary of the legation, said today that some people are nclined to look upon the Cuban revolution as in the hands of certain men. "On the contrary," said Mr. Albertini, "the revolution is a revolution of the people, and the withdrawal of a leader will have no effect on the progress of the war for independence. When Marti was killed, a few days after landing in Cuba, dize predictions were made, and they were repeated when Maceo was removed. Gen. Gomez once said to President Cisneros that if he were killed there would be a man available at once to take his place, and the war would progress just as usual.

"You will find," continued Mr. Albertini, "that we will soon have reports of more battles and of successes to the Cuban arms. The large quantity of arms and ammunition that has been landed in Cuba. There will be no difficulty in finding ten good men to take Gen. Rivera's place." as in the hands of certain men. "On the

To Be Chief of the Ordnance Bureau Capt. Charles O'Neill, commanding the gun factory at the Washington navy yard, of the bureau of ordnance, Navy Department. Capt. Sampson has been assigned to the command of the battle ship lows and will probably tread her decks in that important capacity early in May next.

THE DISTRICT OFFICES STILL THE TARIFF

"Want" advertisements

in The Star pay because

Debate on the Bill Continued in the House.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Quite a Discussion Over Hides and

MATTERS IN THE SENATE

Cattle.

The delay occasioned yesterday by the absence of a quorum had a salutary effect on the attendance when the House met today. Over 150 members were in their seats, Mr. Richardson called attention to the fact that there was not a quorum present, but said he would not make the point. Accordingly the House went into committee of the whole, and resumed consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. Dockery (Mo.) asked unanimous consent that the free list be taken up for the purpose of allowing him to offer an amendment suspending the duties on a ticles controlled by trusts, but Mr. Payne (N. Y.) objected. The ways and means committee jected. The ways and means committee immediately took charge, and continued to offer amendments agreed on in committee. Most of these were adopted without debate. Among the amendments thus adopted were the following. Paper, not specially provided for 25 per cent ad valorem; hats. and Among the amendments thus adopted were the following. Paper, not specially provided for, 25 per cent ad valorem; hats, bonnets, etc., unbleached, 15 per cent; bleached, 25 per cent; making the duty on brushes uniform at 40 per cent; safety fuses, 35 per cent; qualifying the duty on crude tartar dutiable at 1 cent per pound, so as to provide that such tartar must not centain mere than 50 per cent of bitartrate of potash; striking out paragraph 382 fixing duties on oriental, Berlin and similar rugs (Mr. Dingley explained that the effect of this amendment was to restore the duties of the act of 1839 on carpets); to change the phraseology of the embroidered glove schedule to meet a recent decision of the board of general appraisers.

The Case of Hides.

The Case of Hides.

Mr. Sayers (Tex.) precipitated some general debate on the subject of hides by preducing some treasury figures to disprove the statements of Mr. Payne (N. Y.) that the hides imported did not come in compe the hides imported did not come in competition with our hides. This drew from Mr. Cannon (ill.) a general statement. He prefaced his remarks with the declaration that he was for the pending till. He was not pleased with all its features. He never had been pleased with any revenue bill. He appreciated that there must be a spirit of give and take and he was frank to say

He appreciated that there must be a spirit of give and take, and he was frank to say he thought there could well be a duty on hides, as the impression was deeply grounded in the west that a duty on hides would raise the price of cattle \$1 a head.

Mr. Slayden (Tex.) expressed gratification that the dormant republican conscience had been awakened in spots. He proceeded to argue that a duty on hides would be of practical benefit to the cattle raisers of the plains of Texas, Kansas and the Dakotas. An amendment was adopted which provided that no gloves should be classified as children's gloves which were larger than size 6.

size 6.

Mr. Bell (Col.) warned the republicans high duties, without imposing at least a revenue duty on hides, distinctly a product of the farm, they would regret it. Why should the wool men of a few states be so generously dealt with and the cattle raiser denied anything? If a duty was not placed on hides, he declared the republicans would be justly chargeable with hypocrisy, and they would hear from it in

paign. Mr. Dingley Defends the Committee's Action.

Mr. Dingley defended the action of the committee, saying that when the act of 1890 was being prepared the present occupant of the White House made a very exhaustive investigation of the subject and found, first, that the great body of hides produced in this country were a biproduct from the slaughter of cattle, and that their price was made here; second, that goat and other skins tanned in this country were not produced here, and third, that not produced here, and third, that the hides imported, except in a few instances, were dry hides used in making sole leather, a large proportion of which was exported. We could tan hides with our cheap material for the foreign market. Weighing the balance of advantages, the committee decided against a duty on hides. Our tanning industry he said was advanted to from ning industry, he said, was adjusted to free hides, and it was decided that a duty on hides would not be of advantage to the farmer and would be a distinct disadvan-

tage to our export trade. "Were any farmers or producers of hides heard?" asked Mr. Bell. certainly," replied Mr. Dingley. We had an exhaustive hearing.

"How about 1896?"
"No one asked to be heard," responded
Mr. Dingley, "but we made an independent
investigation." Mr. Hepburn (Iowa) then came forward with a vehement speech in favor of a duty on hides. Mr. Hepburn declared that the wool interests dwarfed in contrast with the vast cattle interests of the country. lowa was more interested in hides than wool. She marketed annually \$3,000,000 worth of hides, and not 10 per cent of that amount of wool. He demanded that the ways and means committee allow the sense of the House to be taken on this question, and affirmed with great positiveness that every republican from the west ness that every republican from the west favored a duty on hides. "We insist," he shouted, "that the tanning and leather in-dustries of New York, Pennsylvania and New England should not be allowed to stifle the demands of the west." (Demo-

cratic applause.) Debate at this point was forced to a close by Mr. Dingley's amendment to limit de-bate on the pending amendment. The amendment was adopted. It reduced the cuty on cocoa fiber and rattan matting from 8 to 4 cents a square yard, and on mats of similar material from 8 to 4 cents.

Mr. Dockery contributed to the controversy over hides the statement that the versy over hides the statement that the "additional information" obtained by the committee in 1890 which induced them to transfer hides from the dutiable to the free list was the protest of Massachusetts. "You were notified," said he, "by a mem-ber of the Senate then a representative on this floor (Mr. Lodge) that if hides were

not left on the free list Massachusetts would defeat the bill." Mr. Norton's Assault.

Mr. Norton (Ohio) made a vicious assault en the majority. Instead of dencuncing Mr. Cleveland on every occasion, he said,

Mr. Cleveland on every occasion, he said, the other side ought to be down on their knees at the feet of his "perspiring obesity and ponderous ponderosity" thanking him for the opportunity he had given them to again "rob the people."

An amendment rating steel strings for musical instruments at 45 per cent and one putting bolting cloths for milling purposes at 25 per cent (free under McKinley bill) were adopted.

Mr. Perkins (lowa) made a humorous speech of five minutes, deriding the democracy and its panaceas for the people's ills.

Mr. Mahany (N. Y.) entered a protest against the continued effort of the democracy to unload Grover Cleveland on the republican party. It was a favorite accusation of the silver forces.

mocracy to unload Grover Cleveland on the republican party. It was a favorite accusation of the silver forces.

"There is no amendment pending to place a tariff on Grover Cleveland," remarked Mr. Carmack (Tenn.)

"No; but there should be a section in this bill to prevent the democratic industry from unloading him," (republican applause), replied Mr. Michany.

"Magnesia, not medicinal," was placed on the free list.

Carbonate of potash and sheep dip were